

written in the freedom and happiness of his country. These are the monumental trophies of Washington the Great, and will endure when the proudest works of Art have dissolved and left not a wreck behind.

Venerable man! Will you never tire in the cause of freedom and human happiness? Is it not time that you should rest from your generous labours, and repose on the bosom of a country which delights to live and honour you, and to teach her children's children to bless your name and memory? None were liberty dwellers, there must be the country of La Fayette!

Out fathers withered the dawn of your glory, partook of its meridian splendour, and oh! let their children enjoy the benign radiance of your setting sun; and, when it shall sink in the horizon of nature, here, hero with pious duty, we will form your sepulchre, and united in death, as in life, by the side of the Great Chief, you will rest in peace, till the last trumpet awakes the slumbering world, and calls your virtues to their great reward.

The joyful shouts of millions of freemen hailed your returned foot-print on our sands. The arms of millions are opened wide to hug you to their grateful hearts, and the prayers of millions ascend to the throne of Almighty Power, and implore that the choicest blessings of Heaven will cheer the latter days of La Fayette!

The General having received the R. N. G. and his bosom friend replied:

The feelings, which, at this awful moment, oppress my heart, do not leave me the power of utterance. I can only thank you, my dear Country, for your precious gift, and pay a silent homage to the Giver of the greatest and best of men, my paternal friend!

The General affectionately embraced the donor, and the other three gentlemen, and gazing intently on the recipient of departed greatness, fervently pressed his lips to the door of the vault, while tears filled the furrows in the veteran's cheeks. The key was now applied to the lock—the door flew open, and discovered the coffins, strewn with flowers and evergreens.

The General descended the steps, and kissed the leaden casket which contained the ashes of the great Chief and his venerable consort, and then retired in an excess of feeling which language is too poor to describe.

After performing the refreshments at the house, and making a slight tour in the grounds, the General returned to the shore. In descending the hill to the river, the horse became restive. Some spirited young men rushed forward, removed the horses, and would have drawn the carriage themselves, but this the General would not permit, and, alighting, walked to the shore, a distance of nearly a quarter of a mile, to present to the venerable man, which had borne the King to the tomb, to Major Ewell, a veteran of the Revolution, requesting him to take a part of it, and divide the remainder among the young men present, which was done, and a generous struggle ensued for the smallest portion of it.

The same barge conveyed the General to the Petersburg, the Marine Band playing as before a strain of solemn music. The vessel immediately proceeded on her voyage to Yorktown.

Not a soul intruded upon the privacy of the visit to the tomb; nothing occurred to disturb its reverential solemnity. The old oaks which grow around the sepulchre, touched with the mellow lustre of autumn, appeared rich and ripe, as the autumnal honors of La Fayette. Not a murmur was heard, save the strains of solemn music, and the deep and measured sound of artillery, which awoke the echoes around the heights of Mount Vernon.

This done, the most affecting scene of the grand drama has closed, and the pilgrim who now repairs to the tomb of the Father of his Country will find its laurels moistened by the tear of La Fayette.

Nat. Intel.

From the Albany Argus.

WILLIAM H. CRAWFORD is now at an age (fifty-two) in which maturity of judgment is usually united with vigorous understanding. Reflection and experience have shed over his character the mellowing and elasticity of youth. Gifted with a vigorous, expansive, and discriminating mind, he has forced his way, by patient application and persevering industry, from obscurity and indigence, to the highest stations in the public service. In each of them he has been found equal, and more than equal, to the task. As the character of his mind is rather solid than brilliant, his position as a public man has been the result of his contemporaries by his character of his contemporaries. It has not resembled the meteor, which for a moment ravishes the view, and afterwards the services of the beholder; but, like the "glorious day-star," its course was slow, and hardly perceptible at first, and when at length it rose above the horizon, it was long before it pierced the clouds, and full mid-day, ere it displayed its real majesty and splendour.

Nature, as if to conform the energy of his body to the vigour of his intellect, has bestowed on him an athletic frame and a hardy constitution. His stature is considerably over six feet, and before his late sickness, his person was every way proportioned to his height. It is probably in allusion to this, that he has been styled a "giant at six feet." If by this it is intended, that he possessed the art of engaging the confidence and winning the esteem of those with whom he associates, his friends must plead guilty to the charge. His denial would be useless. The friendship which he acted with him in the Senate—the esteem in which he is held by the inhabitants of the district in which he resides—and above all, the preference which for the last eight years, has been manifested towards him as a candidate for the Presidency, by a very large proportion of the intelligent representatives of the people—a proportion, for the whole of that period, considerably greater than any one of his competitors could reckon upon—would rise up as evidence against him. But it is by the charge of intrigue, is intended, the pursuit of selfish ends by low or unworthy means, the friends of Mr. Crawford, may indignantly reject as alike unsupported by proof, and unfounded in point of fact. Those who know him—be they friends or foes—will unanimously say—they must say, if they speak the truth—that he breathes not a man more free from deceit or duplicity, more open in his course, or more frank in the expression of his views.

In private life, Mr. Crawford is what a republican statesman should be, unostentatious

in his manners, mild and conciliatory in his deportment, plain and regular in his habits, correct in morals, frank and honest in his intercourse with society—a friend of religion and public virtue. Those who have visited his family, and seen him in domestic life, have been equally delighted by the amenity and benevolence of his temper, and the simplicity and plainness of every thing around him. The charm of this simplicity consists in its unstudied nature, its perfect accordance with the character of the man.

Such is the man who is supported by a large portion of his fellow-citizens as a candidate for the first office in this gift. The grounds of this preference are simple. The history of his life is a conclusive proof that his talents are fully adequate to the station. The integrity and independence of his character, and the qualities of his mind, temper, and manners, render him, it is believed, peculiarly fitted to fill with honour to himself and advantage to the people. His experience has, at least, been equal to that of any one of his competitors. His political views are well known.

His notions on subjects of political economy, are equally satisfactory. Without being wedded to the support of any one branch of National industry, he is known to be friendly to the encouragement and protection of all. He has been charged with an exclusive partiality to the commercial interests. The allegation is unfounded.

In avowing in common with many of his fellow-citizens, this preference for Mr. Crawford, I am by no means insensible of the merits of his competitors. I appreciate most highly the erudition and public services of Mr. Adams—I admire the manly independence, the lofty patriotism, and the resolute eloquence of Mr. Clay—I dwell with wonder and delight on that triumphant page of our nation's history, which tells the achievements, and records the character of the illustrious hero.

Notwithstanding this, I prefer Mr. Crawford to any one of them, at the present crisis, and the ground on that preference, I can conscientiously believe, is dictated by a sincere regard to the best interests of the nation. The signs of the times are in all auguries of good, and there is every reason to believe, that the recent restoration of the National Candidate to his wonted health, will be followed by his elevation to the chair of the American republic.

Gratifying as this result will be, to those who have thought it their duty to support him; for one, I can truly say, that to me his success, as a candidate, is far less an object of interest, than his vindication as a man. It is principally for the latter purpose, that I have drawn up these imperfect exhibitions of his character. I have no other interest than that which any humble citizen may feel, in the event of the presidential contest. That interest is too inconsiderable to make me very anxious for the result. I am sincerely solicitous for the success of Mr. Crawford, but his defeat, to me, would be less afflictive than a continuance of the injustice which has hitherto been done him. Time will blunt the edge of disappointment, and the People will surely reform any temporary evils which may result from a hasty or injudicious choice; but the sacrifice of an honest man to the tar of prejudice, or his fall by the hands of calumny, would never stain the character of our country, but inflict a blow on human nature itself.—AMERICANUS.

OUR PRESIDENTS.

All our Presidents have been in the office eight years except John Adams, he was turned out at the expiration of his first term.

If it were possible that J. Q. Adams could be elected President, he would probably meet a father's fate, and his four years would only serve like an old volume to make up a broken series.

It should be chosen, it will be the result of intrigue; no public man in the nation has so few fast friends. A great proportion of those who have almost involuntarily been drawn into to support him, would rejoice at any pretext by which they might be liberated from the uncomfortable predicament. Artful officers, who alone would he gainers by his election, industriously pre-occupied the ground; and though few in number, were able to persuade many that they would be left in the lurch, if they persisted in declaring their preference for another. There is a great horror in a popular government at being left in a minority, a very desolate and lone condition.

Where, it is asked, are the ardent friends of Mr. Adams, those who love and confide in him? Are they in New England, or in his native State? Are they among the associates of his youth or the companions of his riper years?

His followers are a band strange to him, they know not his voice, and as soon as they know it, it will desert him. If the election were postponed six months, he probably would not obtain a vote in New-England, for by that time each would have discovered that all others are in fact opposed to him.

Salem Gazette.

IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT.

From the National Democrat.

In our obituary department, will be found a notice of the death and character of Adrian Cissam, esq. Never till the death of this lamented friend, did I feel so forcibly the abhorrence and indignation, with which every sincere advocate of liberty ought to view our law of imprisonment for debt. I was invited to his funeral, as per law, the only old and intimate friend he had in Albany. But a barbarous and infernal relic of Roman cruelty, ignominiously permitted to spite a free constitution, prevented me from paying the last sad tribute of respect to the remains of a man, endeared to me by a long and intimate acquaintance, and the generous virtues which adorned his character; a man in whose society I had spent many of the happiest hours of my life. Curious on so barbarous a law, I felt contempt, and I hate of liberty and eternal misery, for contempt is no punishment to the unwilling, be the portion of the malignant and ignorant wretches who take advantage of it to oppress humanity; and may the voice of the people eventually purge our councils of the cold blooded, contemptible fools, the mean and petty tyrants, who have so long permitted it to impair our freedom, and to ally and disgrace our national character. No man ought to be voted for, at any of our elections, unless it be known that he will, if elected, exert himself to earnest to banish from our statute book every vestige of this relic of an ignorant and barbarous age.

FROM THE HARTFORD TIMES.

The Farmer's Boy, and the "Prince of the Blood."

FARMERS AND MECHANICS!

You are now called on to choose who you will have to rule over you; will you have one of your own class, who like most of you, is indebted to his own exertions for all he possesses; for his education, his property, his reputation, and his hard earned fame: one who, like you, has known what it is to struggle with the difficulties of life—and having gone through the same scenes, knows the feelings, the joys, and the rights of the most humble of your own class? If you would wish to have such a man for your Chief Magistrate, you will give your support to men who will vote for WILLIAM H. CRAWFORD the farmer's boy, and the School Master.

But if you would wish to have a "Prince of the Blood" rule over you; a man who was educated in foreign seminaries, brought up in foreign courts, and who since Secretary of State, has written a long and elaborate letter on court etiquette, and a stranger to the condition of life, to your feelings, and your rights; who is an aristocrat in his principles; arrogant and overbearing in his feelings and his manners; who considers you as plebeians, and himself as Noble Blood—if you wish for such a man to be your ruler, give your vote to those who are pledged to J. Q. Adams, the Prince of the Blood—and the Prince of Apostates.

Choose this day whom you will serve, but as for me and my house, we shall support the Man of the People—the FARMER'S SON.—A FARMER.

THE PROSPECTS OF MR. ADAMS.

After a late display which has been made respecting Mr. Adams, and the large calculations which his friends have made respecting the vote which he would receive, it turns out that the amount of support which he will be likely to receive, will be contemptible in the extreme. It is very evident that the vote of New-England will be small. New-Jersey we have supposed would be given to him, but we now find that a vote in that State is pretty evident that he will not receive a vote in the Eastern shore of Maryland, and it is extremely doubtful whether he will receive any in the whole State. There is no other section of the country in which there is much probability of his being supported. Every vote, therefore, which is given to him must be thrown away; for there is any reliance to be placed in appearance, he cannot get into the House of Representatives. Thus, perishing the hopes of the apostate federalist, the cabinet and our Red Lyon lackon.

Del. Gaz.

Adams and his FARMERS of the North. The subject of Adams, as a depository of public documents, obtained a wide circulation, Adams purchased several thousand dollars' worth of Niles's old Registers, buying him in the way to advocate his election; and, accordingly, that editor has, ever since, been briskly electioneering for him.

Finding that Unitarianism was spreading at the eastward, Adams turned Unitarian, and became an active member of that church; paid two or three persons; and, as the election approached, lent money to the Presbyterians, thereby endeavouring to corrupt the church, with a view to advance his pretensions to the Presidency. Mr. Crawford being the only candidate whom he feared, he league with other heads of Departments to make Ninian Edwards an ambassador, so as to give that infamous slanderer the more weight of character in his attack on Mr. Crawford; and after the disgraceful defeat of Edwards, Adams openly combined, in a joint letter, to sustain the reputation of the calumniator in the estimation of the People.

While in the Department of State Adams has quarrelled with several of our most worthy citizens, and descended into the newspapers, as a political gladiator, to revile them.

He has had differences with three or four foreign ministers; was circumvented by one and compelled by another, in his own office, to take back an official letter and burn it. To ingratiate himself with Gen. Jackson and procure for himself an interest in the West he wrote a long vindication of the General's illegal acts in Florida; and now Jackson will not support him for President, his presses reproach him for ingratitude; which proved that Adams wrote that vindication with an electioneering design.

He has been detected in a dishonest attempt to defraud his neighbor Mr. Kerr; and has been judicially proven to have violated his engagement in Massachusetts by a legal quibble.

With such principles and such a character, John Quincy Adams stands before the nation, soliciting the presidential station. His friends, incapable of disproving a single item of these facts, stand mute and dumb—"the moral and religious Mr. Adams;" thus turning him into a burlesque, and rashly striving to brave popular opinion.

A curious compound of passion and cunning, Adams has only failed in his artifice by the hubbings of a bad temper and the indiscretions of too great a confidence in the eventual success of his various stratagems. His plan for destroying the Democratic Party was one of the deepest and most perfidious ever laid. The way to destroy it, he said, was to join it, and push on the Democrats to inconsiderate measures, of which the People would become tired, when the aristocracy might mould the government to suit their own views.

So sure has been of a fortunate result to his machinations, that he has already attempted to crush the National Intelligencer, the old paper of the Republican Administration, and to establish a new National Journal, subject to his absolute will and pleasure, denouncing at the same time, "obscuration," any effort to prevent his election to the Presidency.

This picture, true in every feature, is before the People. It is impossible that they can give a preference to any other. Indeed, we believe that his reflecting friends do not expect K. Despotism and impotence as he is, General Jackson has still some redeeming virtues in his undoubted courage and gallant spirit, and would, were not Mr. Crawford's election to the Presidency.

THE PRINCIPLES OF MR. ADAMS.

The principles of Mr. Adams have been so fully developed, that they would seem scarcely to require any further elucidation. But a brief recapitulation of them may serve to recall them freshly to public recollection.

He commenced the journey of life by attempting to practice law at Boston; in which after four years experiment, he failed, having gained nothing but poverty. He then commenced as a political writer; denounced Mr. Jefferson as the Islam of Democracy, and reprobated the writings in favour of liberty known under the title of "Rights of Man."

In his commentaries, he maintained that all power ought to be lodged in the hands of the government, to the exclusion of the people.

His father, being Vice-President, procured for him the office of Minister Resident in Holland; and when the old gentleman became President, he continued his son in the diplomatic line.

Returned home, on the election of Thomas Jefferson, he was chosen, by the high-toned federalists, a Senator in Congress.

Finding that the federalists were ruined as a party, he threw himself, without apology, into the arms of Mr. Jefferson, with the servile declaration that, upon a presidential recommendation, he would not deliberate, he would not hesitate, he would not refuse. For this service he received—not from Mr. Jefferson, who never gave him an office, but—from Mr. Madison, the appointment of Minister to Russia.

At St. Petersburg he effected nothing; but lived in a manner disgraceful to his country and with little or no influence with the Russian Ministry. Of so little consideration was he, that the Court of St. Petersburg neither consulted nor informed him of the intended mediation until the British minister had been apprized of it and had begun to negotiate. In Russia he engaged in certain improper speculations; and, in a conversation with the prime minister, declared that our war with Great Britain was without an object.

Called to negotiate at Ghent, he so constructed the first article of the treaty of peace to one part of it, and this irregularity has procrastinated the fulfilment of an important stipulation for nearly ten years.

President Monroe refused to support Mr. Adams for the Chief Magistracy unless upon the understanding that he (Adams) should be nursed up in the Department of State as Mr. Monroe's successor.

From Ghent he was despatched to London, and thence brought into the Department of State, where he continued his intrigues for the Presidency, by selecting newspapers favourable to him to publish the laws, to the number of nearly one hundred. Among these was the Boston Centinel, an old and bitter federal paper, for which Adams had formerly been a writer, and to which he now extended his patronage for the purpose of conciliating the federal associates whom he abandoned in 1807.

Niles's Register having, as a depository of public documents, obtained a wide circulation, Adams purchased several thousand dollars' worth of Niles's old Registers, buying him in the way to advocate his election; and, accordingly, that editor has, ever since, been briskly electioneering for him.

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ford's election chiefly, be shown, two or three, before Adams, whose deep toned passions, poorly concealed by his hypocrisy, gloomy, arbitrary, quarrelsome, and the worst disposition, render him unfit for the situation of Secretary of State which he at present holds, and which he ought never to have held.

Washington Gas.

JUDICIAL PROOF

Of John Quincy Adams's Want of Integrity.

Reader! look at this man, who has been put up for the Presidency upon moral and religious grounds. Was there ever such a cheat, as to real character, attempted to be practised on the people of the United States? Was there ever such a con- fect?

From the Taunton Free Press.

LAW HONESTY.—Some years ago, John Q. Adams, associated with a number of gentlemen for the purpose of making a turnpike for the purpose of making a turnpike, and Weymouth Turnpike. By mutual agreement, they divided the expense of the enterprise into 500 shares, and each associate entered into a written agreement with the others to take a certain number of shares. The contemplated road, it was expected, would lead travellers near the estate of the father of Mr. Adams, and probably increase the value of the estate which he expects to inherit. As a subscriber to the enterprise, Adams agreed to take ten shares. Helping on these written agreements and on each other moral honesty and honour, the associates proceeded in the work and completed it, at an expense of about \$50,000, of which sum, Mr. Adams's shares amounted to \$1000. He was called upon to fulfil his engagement and pay his proportion of this expense. He assiduously refused! His subscription was produced, in black and white, made with his own pen, but all in vain. The engagement was not written in such a form as to make him legally responsible, and not one cent would he pay. His duped associates were obliged to advance the money and seek an indemnity as they could.

[See 8. Mass. Rep. 138.]

We would thank any plain man of common honesty and unsophisticated feelings, to give a name to this transaction.

Query.—Is this the same of J. Q. Adams, whom the honest citizens of the United States are asked to make their President.

On this dishonest transaction the National Advocate makes the subjoined

REMARKS.

"We looked into the case referred to, and find the agreement signed by Mr. Adams was as follows:—We, the subscribers, desirous to promote the building of a turnpike and bridges from New Bedford to Weymouth, comprehended in a petition signed by W. Keach, Jun. and others, granted by the honorable Legislature in their present session, have divided the expense of building said turnpike and bridges into 500 shares, and engage to take the number of shares affixed to our names."

This paper was signed by Mr. Adams, with other persons, and he refused to pay his portion of the expense, and a suit was commenced against him, and the dignified and honorable John Quincy Adams employed a lawyer to go into court and quibble about the meaning of the word "expense."

This is quite like his refusing to pay the note he endorsed for the amiable Mrs. Moulton. Is it not to be regretted, that a man like Mr. Adams, should disgrace himself by resorting to means to escape responsibility, that would prevent a merchant from enjoying the privileges of the exchange? What can those gentlemen say, who have been so loud in their praise of Mr. Adams's "great integrity of character," his "high-minded and honorable feeling," his exemption from the frailties of ordinary men? There can be no apology for some of these transactions that have recently come to light."

DISREPRESENTATION CORRECTED.

There is no truth in the report that Adams has loaned Ninian Edwards \$11,250 to defend what he took out of the Public Treasury for services never rendered;—nor is it true, that the United States Attorney General has commenced suit for the recovery of the money, or laid an indictment before a Grand Jury for the Fraud. These reports are presumed to originate with the friends of Mr. Adams, who desire to excite him for having been concerned in the conspiracy against Mr. Crawford, and having paid Ninian Edwards as a bargain, on the Nation.

SECRETARY SOUTHARD.

The Secretary of the Navy is, we hear, no longer a favorite of Adams's, who has been judicially proven to have violated his engagement in Massachusetts by a legal quibble.

NEW ASPECT OF THINGS.

The contest for the Presidency will, within the last ten days, assume a new aspect. The names of Jackson and Adams have appeared in Massachusetts the Jacksonians have held a meeting and declared against Adams. So have the friends of Mr. Clay in that state, as well as the federalists. The prospect for "the son of his father" in Massachusetts is frightful. The supporters of Jackson in New-Jersey have left Adams and rallied with Mr. Crawford's friends; and the Secretary of State is lost there. In Pennsylvania an Adams ticket has been formed against Jackson; and in Maryland the bitterest enemies of Adams are the Jacksonians. Every where the current of public sentiment runs high against Adams. The stick together plan has proved an abortion. The cement would not hold, and the cabal is broken. All confusion in the Adams camp, and the National Journal is starting its eye out with amazement.

POLITICAL PROSPECTS.

Our information, says the Boston State man, from every part of the State is of the most animating kind. The napped ticket is very popular and will bring out of its supporters HUNTS of honest men, both political parties, in every county. It is a most interesting prediction. WILL PREVAIL, by a large majority. The election of the Adams Club will not be the submission, nor the disgraceful resignation of the corrupt bargains of a few office holders and office hunters.

Maryland Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS.
THURSDAY, NOV. 4, 1824.

COMMUNICATED

We are authorized and requested to make the following communication:

Luke Tiernan and Thomas W. Hall do hereby decline being considered Candidates as Electors of President and Vice President. They nevertheless exhort the friends of William H. Crawford in other districts and States, where circumstances have been more propitious to truth and justice, to persevere in his support, being fully persuaded by the best intelligence from all parts of the union, that his sound judgment, pure integrity, and strict adherence to the principles of the constitution, a discerning and grateful people will assign the most acceptable and glorious reward of eminent talents and patriotism. Like virgin gold, his character has brightened by the force of attrition, and the best hopes of his friends, are even now in the very moment of their consummation, by his elevation to the presidency of these free and United States.

Extract from a letter received in this

city, dated Baltimore, Nov. 1.

"We had a town-meeting here last week, when Winchester, the Jackson candidate, and T. B. Dorsey, the Adams candidate, both addressed the people. The Patriot newspaper, has given a very incorrect account of it. The truth is, that Mr. Adams is so unpopular here, that it was not until Winchester attracted the people, that they would consent to let Dorsey speak. We shall give the Jackson Candidates a large majority in this city, and if the young men of Anne-Arundel county are active on the day of election, nothing can prevent our complete success in this district. Most of the friends of Crawford in this place will vote for the Jackson candidates."

The election of Electors of President and

Vice-President of the United States, took place in Ohio on Friday, where, it was said, Jackson would come off second best. It will be some days before the result will reach us, and though we know the issue cannot affect the prospects of our favourite candidate, Mr. Crawford, whose friends in that state decided running a ticket for him, and united with those of Mr. Clay, still it would be gratifying to us to have it in our power to lay before our readers the majority by which the successful ticket has been elected. The Scioto Gazette printed at Chillicothe, a paper noted for the correctness of its intelligence, eight days before the election spoke with great confidence of the defeat of the Adams Ticket, and stated, that in Ohio, Mr. Adams was supported principally by the mercantile interest; by emigrants from the New England states, who have not resided long enough in the country to divest themselves of sectional partialities; by a remnant of the old federal party; and by a few individuals, who profess to believe that domestic industry requires no protection.

The same paper says, "Although but little has been said of Mr. Crawford, in our public prints, yet he has in this state a respectable number of friends. Among these may be enumerated our great governor, and several other gentlemen who have held high and honourable stations under the general and state governments."

TRUE CHARACTER OF GENERAL JACKSON.

To the Editor of the Md. Gazette.

Mr. Editor,

Oblige me by inserting the following extract from "Lionel's Life of Jackson," in your paper. It shows the character of the General to be so different from what it is represented by many of the Adams newspapers, that its perusal will doubtless yield satisfaction to the friends and admirers of the veteran patriot whose courage and still preserved New-Orleans, and protected the helpless women and children on our frontier from the tomahawk, and scolding knifes of the ruthless savages, is a work from which the extract is made, is a biography which ought to be believed, the statement of a candid biographer, or the representations of venal scribblers for party newspapers? Let every man maturely consider this question, before he forms his opinion of the character of General Jackson.

THE EXTRACT.

"In the person of General Jackson, is perceived nothing of the robust or elegant. He is six feet and an inch high, remarkably straight and spare, and weighs not more than 145 pounds. His dark blue eyes, with a marked expression, but when from any cause excited, they sparkle with peculiar lustre and penetration. In his manner he is pleasing; in his address commanding; while his countenance, marked with firmness and decision, beams with a strength and intelligence that strike at first sight. In his deportment, there is nothing repulsive. Easy, affable and familiar, he is open and accessible to all. Influenced by his difference in man, his attention is equally bestowed on honest poverty, as on titled nobility. No man, however inconsiderable his standing, ever approached him on business, that he did not patiently listen to his story, and afford him all in his power. His moral character is without reproach, and by those who know him most intimately, he is most esteemed. Benevolence to him is a prominent virtue. He was never known to pass distress without seeking to relieve it."

CONNECTICUT.

The Hartford Times says—"From what information we have been able to obtain from different parts of the state, during the last fortnight, we are decidedly of opinion that the Independent and vigorous Mr. Crawford will prevail here."

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